



GEOGRAPHY

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GEOGRAPHY (HINGLISH)

DRAINAGE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The river Narmada has its source at

- A. Amarkantak
- B. Vindhya range
- C. Satpura range
- D. All the above

Answer: A



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2. The wular Lake is in _____

- A. Jammu and Kashmir

B. Rajasthan

C. Goa

D. Jharkhand

Answer: A



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3. Name the salt water lake of Rajasthan.

A. Chilika

B. Sambhar

C. Pulicat

D. Kallery

Answer: B



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4. Total length of River Ganga drainage basin is

A. 2500 km

B. 2900 km

C. 2700 km

D. None of these

Answer: A



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5. The Dibang and Lohit are the tributaries of river

A. Narmada

B. Brahmaputra

C. Ganga

D. Yamuna

Answer: B



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6. Name the origin place of River Indus

A. Maikal hills

B. Amarkantak

C. Mansarovar

D. None or these

Answer: C



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7. When was Indus water Treaty signed?

A. 1960

B. 1962

C. 1963

D. 1961

Answer: A



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8. In India, the Royal Bengal Tiger is found in

- A. Sundarban National Park
- B. Jim Corbett National Park
- C. Gir National Park
- D. All the above

Answer: A



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9. A river along with its tributaries is known as

A. River system

B. Delta

C. George

D. Estuaries

Answer: A



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10. Name the river which flows through a rift valley.

A. Tapi

B. Krishna

C. Godavari

D. Kaveri

Answer: A



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11. Name the biggest waterfall made by river Kaveri

A. Dal lake

B. Chilika lake

C. Shivanasamudra

D. None of these

Answer: C



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Fill In The Blanks

1. Drainage describes the _____ system of an area

A. sewer system of an area.

B. river system of an area.

C. water supply system of an area.

D. tank system of an area.

Answer: B



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2. The area drained by a single river system is called a _____.

A. Water Divide

B. Drainage Basin

C. River System

D. None of these

Answer: B



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3. The Himalayan rivers are_____.

A. Monsoon Fed

B. Snow Fed

C. Ephemeral

D. Seasonal

Answer: B



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4. The Himalayan rivers receive water from as well as from _____ as well as from _____.



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5. A river alongwith its tributaries may be called a _____.



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6. The river Indus rises in ____ near Lake _____.

A. Gangotri glacier, Uttaranchal

B. Tibet, Mansarovar

C. Kailash ranges , Himalayas

D. None of these

Answer: B



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7. A large number of the peninsular rivers are

_____.



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8. Most of the peninsular rivers originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the_____.



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9. At _____the Ganga emerges from the mountains on to the plains.



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10. The delta formed by the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra is known as the _____.



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Match The Columns

1. Match the column A with the column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) The major salt water lake in India	(a) Dakshin Ganga
(ii) The largest basin in India	(b) Rajasthan
(iii) The biggest waterfall in India	(c) Sambhar Lake
(iv) Sambhar Lake	(d) Ganga
(v) The other name of Godavari river	(e) Jogfalls



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Correct And Rewrite

1. The river Indus rises in Tibet near Lake Wular.



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2. A river along with its tributaries peninsular rivers.



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3. Godavari is the smallest peninsular river.



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4. The Narmada rises in the highlands of Madhya Pradesh.



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Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A) : The Tapi rises in the Satpura ranges in the Betul district of Maharashtra.

Reason (R): It also flows in a rift valley parallel to the Narmada but it is much shorter in length.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



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2. Assertion (A) : In Tibet, the river carries a smaller volume of water and less silt as it is cold and a dry area.

Reason (R) : In India, it passes through a region of low rainfall.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: D



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3. Assertion (A) : Lakes are of great value to human beings.

Reason (R) : They moderate the climate of the surroundings, maintain the aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help develop tourism and provide recreation.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A



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4. Assertion (A) : Most of the groundwater lakes are in the Himalayan region.

Reason (R) : They are of glacial origin.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: B



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5. Assertion (A) : Rising from a spring near Mahabaleshwar, the Krishna flows for about 1200 km and reaches Arabian sea.

Reason (R): The Tungabhadra, the Koyana, the Ghatprabha, the Musi and the Bhima are some of its tributaries.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: D



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. What does the term 'Drainage' mean?



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2. What is a 'drainage basin' ?



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3. Which part of the land is called 'water divide'?



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4. Into which two major groups are Indian rivers divided?



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5. Which rivers are called perennial?



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6. Which river has the largest basin in India?



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7. Why are Peninsular rivers called seasonal?



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8. Name the rivers which originate in Central Highlands & flow towards the west.



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9. What is a river system?



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10. From where does river Indus originate?



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11. Which are the main tributaries of river Indus?



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12. Name the main tributaries of the river Ganga.



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13. How is Sundarban Delta named?



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14. By what name is Brahmaputra known in Tibet and Bangladesh?



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15. Why does river Brahmaputra carry less water in Tibet?



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16. Name the major Peninsular rivers.



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17. Which two peninsular rivers form estuaries?



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18. Which are the main west flowing rivers of Western Ghats?



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19. Which river is the largest Peninsular river?



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20. Which river is called 'Dakshin Ganga'?



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21. What is Shivanasamudra?



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22. Name some of the freshwater lakes of India.



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Short Answer Questions

1. What does 'drainage' mean? What is a 'drainage basin'?



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2. From where does the river Indus originate and which tributaries join the main river?



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3. From where does the river Ganga originate and which tributaries join it?



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4. Prepare a short note on the 'Sundarban Delta'.



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5. How does the Brahmaputra river enter India? Which are its tributaries?



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6. From where does the river Narmada originate? How is the Narmada basin formed?



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7. Prepare a short note on the river Tapti or Tapi.



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8. What do you know about the Mahanadi river?



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9. From where does the river Krishna originate and name its tributaries?



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10. Write down the differences between a delta and an estuary.



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Long Answer Questions

1. State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.



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2. What types of lakes are found in India? Give suitable examples.



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3. Give characteristics of the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system.



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4. Write main features of Indus Basin.



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5. Give main characteristics of the Ganga River System.



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6. What are the main characteristics of the mighty river Brahmaputra?



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7. Give main characteristics of the largest peninsular river.



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8. Which river is known as 'Dakshin Ganga'?

State any two characteristics of it.



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9. How do Indian lakes differ from each other?



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10. Describe the journey of river Ganga in India

and which rivers join it en route





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Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Explain the term 'water divide' with example.

What is its significance?



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2. Why do Himalayan rivers get flooded every year? What are its advantage?



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3. Explain any three differences between east flowing peninsular rivers and west flowing peninsular rivers.



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4. Lakes are of great value to human beings'. Justify the statement with three suitable reasons.



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5. How do urbanisation and industrialisation cause river pollution? Suggest three measures to control river pollution.



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6. What are the main causes of the pollution in the rivers of India? How can we prevent this kind of pollution?



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7. How to prevent pollution:



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Map Question

1. On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following rivers:

(i) Krishna

(ii) Brahmaputra

(iii) Satluj



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Ncert Corner

1. In which of the following Union territory is the Wular Lake located?

A. Ladakh

B. Chandigarh

C. New Delhi

D. Jammu and Kashmir

Answer:



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2. The river Narmada has its source at:

A. Satpura

B. Brahmagiri

C. Amarkantak

D. Slopes of the Western Ghats

Answer:



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3. Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?

A. Sambhar

B. Dal

C. Wular

D. Gobind Sagar

Answer:



4. Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?

A. Narmada

B. Krishna

C. Godavari

D. Mahanadi

Answer:



5. What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.



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6. Which is the largest river basin in India?



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7. Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have their origin?



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8. Name two headstreams of the Ganga.

Where do they meet to form the Ganga?



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9. Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?



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10. Which two peninsular rivers flow through trough?



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11. State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes.



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12. Below are given names of a few lakes of India. Group them under two categories - natural and created by human beings.

(a) Wular (b) Dal (c) Nainital (d) Bhimtal (e) Gobind Sagar (f) Loktak (g) Barapani (h) Chilika (i) Sambhar (j) Rana Pratap Sagar (k) Nizam

Sagar (1) Pulicat (m) Nagarjuna Sagar (n)

Hirakud



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13. Discuss the significant differences between the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.



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14. Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular Plateau.



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15. Why are rivers important for the country's economy?



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Source Based Question

1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad. The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalayas. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property but enriching the soil for the

extensive agricultural lands.

(a) Mention any three tributaries of Ganga?



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2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It

flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad. The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalayas. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property but enriching the soil for the extensive agricultural lands.

River Yamuna rises from which Glacier?



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3. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad. The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalayas. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year,

causing widespread damage to life and property but enriching the soil for the extensive agricultural lands.

What are the negative impacts of the tributary of Ganga?



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